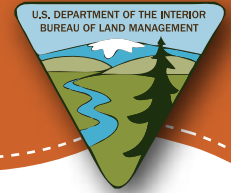


Cress Creek Nature Trail

Testing your Knowledge



01 - Cress Creek Nature Trail

1. What are some things that you should you bring with you when hiking Cress Creek?

2. Poison Ivy and Stinging Nettle are both dangers you should be aware and avoid while hiking. What is another concern you should watch out for and not bother?

03 - What's at Fault?

1. True/False. Cress Creek trail was once level with the South Fork of the Snake River.

2. What is a fault?

- A. Something that happens in tennis
- B. A large ashy colored rock
- C. Fracture in the earths crust where movement of the earth occur

3. How many faults are located near Cress Creek Trail?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

4. How do faults encourage the flow of water?

5. True/False. The heated water flowing from the fault can change rock color.

04 - Hot Spot

1. True/False. The grey “cap” was created about 4000 years ago?

2. How was the grey cap created?

3. How was the Snake River Plain created?

05 - Stuck in a Rut

1. A hundred years ago, what was the type of road that existed in the Cress Creek area?

2. What other opportunities did this road provide?

3. This road was used until what year?

4. Why was the Cress Creek Trail originally constructed?

06 - Go with the Flow

1. What river can you spot from the Cress Creek Trail?

2. True or False. Located close to the Cress Creek Trail are the largest cottonwood forests in the West.

3. What natural event helps new cottonwood trees grow and how does this event help?

4. Why do Bald Eagles need cottonwood trees?

07 - Migration to Irrigation

1. What is irrigation?

2. How does the water get from the river valley to the hillsides above to water the crops?

3. What is another way to transport water to the surrounding areas?

4. What activities did the Shoshone and Bannock tribes do for survival when migrating through this area?

5. In the early 1800's another group migrated through this area. Who were they?

08 - Water They Here For?

1. What plant is Cress Creek named for?

2. What two types of environments exist along the Cress Creek trail?

3. Which environment contains more plants and animals?

09 - Wild Bloomers in a Wet World

1. Which flower did native Americans use as a source of dye?

- A. Sego lily
- B. Buckwheat
- C. Sun Flower
- D. Nine-leafed Desert Biscuit Root

2. Native Americans ate the root of which flower?

10 - Heavy Drinkers

1. Why do more trees grow near the river compared to other areas?

2. What is the most common tree on the river banks?

3. How many gallons of water does it drink each day?

4. How many gallons of water do you drink each day?

11 - Moving on Up to Drier Ground

1. What are two kinds of Juniper?

2. Which Juniper grows in mainly dry areas and requires less water?

3. What color do Utah Juniper berries turn when you scrape the waxy coating off?

4. What color do Rocky Mountain Juniper berries turn when the purple white is scraped off?

5. Which Junipers berries are the biggest (hint: its foliage is bigger too).

12 - Let's Get to the Source

1. What Temperature is Cress Creek?

- A. Scalding
- B. Hot
- C. Warm
- D. Cold
- E. Frigid

2. What makes the creek that temperature?

3. What plant grows in the water year round at cress creek?

4. Why does the plant thrive in its environment?

5. The water that flows into Cress Creek, where does it come from?

- A. Lake
- B. River
- C. Natural Spring

6. Why is the spring its particular temperature?

13 - Scats, Tracks, and Animal Impacts

1. True/False. If you don't see any wildlife in an area, none live there.

2. True/False. Wildlife rely on both a dry and wet environment.

For questions 3 - 7, write the letter of the animal or animals that fit the question.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| A - Sage Brush Lizard | G - Jack Rabbit |
| B - Bald Eagle | H - Moose |
| C - Cottontail Rabbit | I - Chipmunk |
| D - Red Fox | J - Mule Deer |
| E - Coyote | K - Big Foot |
| F - Black-billed Magpie | |

3. Which animals live under ground in a den?

4. Which animals live and breed mainly in trees?

5. Which animals do not eat meat?

6. Which animals have hooves?

7. What is your favorite animal and why?

14 - Parched Posies

1. Circle the plants that grow in a dry environment.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Watercress | F. Bog Loosestrife |
| B. Taper tip Onion | G. Golden rod |
| C. American Brookline | H. Indian Paint brush |
| D. Buck wheat | I. Globe Mallow |
| E. Sego Lily | J. Nine-leafed desert Biscuit root |

2. Which of the following were picked and eaten by the Native Americans and early settlers?

- A. Water cress
- B. Yellow monkey flower
- C. American Brookline
- D. Chatter box orchid
- E. All of the above

3. Which plant's stems can be used to make tea?

15 - Excuse Me, Have We Been Introduced

1. What is a native plant?

2. What is a non-native plant?

3. What do you call a plant that does not provide good food for the native animals and invades the area quickly. These plants take over other plants habitat space, creating an ecosystem with very little diversity.

16 - Gotcha Covered

1. Are sage brush and bitter brush native species?

2. True/False. A sage grouse's diet in the winter is primarily made up of sagebrush.

3. What were the benefits of sagebrush and bitterbrush to the native species?

- A. Provide shelter and cover from predators and weather
- B. The twigs, leaves, seeds, and bark provide food for big game (deer, elk, and moose) and also rodents like mice and chipmunks
- C. Provide a scent that the animals enjoy to smell
- D. All of the Above
- E. A and B